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American Folklife Center Returns Early Recordings to Native American Communities

The Federal Cylinder Project of the American Folklife Center (AFC) has begun distributing copies of early wax-cylinder recordings of Native Americans to the communities in which they were originally recorded between 1890 and the early 1940s. The dissemination of electronically filtered cassette copies has been made possible by a grant from The Ford Foundation. The Federal Cylinder Project—created in 1979 to preserve, document, catalog, and disseminate the early recordings—began the dissemination phase last March.

Alan Jabbour, AFC (left); Mortimer Dreamer, Jr., Crow tribe representative, accepting a recording at the Library on September 29; Clara Spotted Elk, legislative assistant to Senator John Melcher (Montana); and Senator Melcher.

The project staff, in consultation with a national panel of Native American cultural specialists, has written tribal

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governments to let them know that cassette copies of the early recordings are available and that staff members can provide advice relating to the collections of cylinder recordings, archiving, and cultural conservation efforts. These contacts have resulted in invitations to visit communities for formal presentations of the recordings as well as requests for the services of consultants.

Project director Dorothy Sara Lee, staff members Edwin Schupman and Judith Gray, and contract worker Carey Caldwell have visited 26 communities in Alaska, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. Additional trips to Plains and Great Basin–Plateau tribes are planned, while southwestern and Californian groups will be contacted after more of the cataloging has been completed.

Uses of the recordings vary from community to community. In some places the recordings of early music or narratives have stimulated the development of cultural projects. Elsewhere they have been made a part of existing educational, human services, oral history, and archival programs. One of the highlights for the staff on many visits has been the opportunity to meet descendants of the people recorded by the ethnologists, linguists, and ethnomusicologists who made the original cylinders.

The response to this phase of the Federal Cylinder Project has been enthusiastic. In a letter received recently at the American Folklife Center, Robert S. Youngdeer, Principal Chief of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, wrote: "We are indeed grateful for your kindness in helping us restore some of our lost heritage. Isn't it nice that some people years ago had the forethought to record the sounds and now our friends return to us a part of our ancient history."

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

1987 Is Officially Designated "Year of the Reader"

With the signing by the President of H.J. Res. 671 on October 16 (Public Law 99-494), 1987 has been designated as the "Year of the Reader."

"1987—The Year of the Reader" is the tenth anniversary theme of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, which was established in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading, and the printed word. In addition to the designation of 1987 as "Year of the Reader," Public Law 99-494 requests the President to issue a proclamation encouraging efforts throughout the nation "aimed at restoring the act of reading to a place of preeminence in our personal lives and in the life of our Nation."

"1987—The Year of the Reader" will also be used as a project theme during 1987 by over a dozen national organizations, including the American Booksellers Association, the International Reading Association, the Association of American Publishers, the American Library Association, and Friends of Libraries U.S.A. Projects at the regional and local levels are being developed by statewide book centers affiliated with the centers for the book in Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Oklahoma, Oregon, the Upper Midwest (for Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota), and Wisconsin. In San Francisco, the *San Francisco Chronicle* has established a "Year of the Reader" office to work with the Library of Congress Center for the Book in developing model projects that other communities can emulate. On the national level, the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress is linking its established promotion projects—including A Nation of Readers, Read More About It, and Books Make a Difference—to the theme. With cooperation from the American Library Association, the center is using the new national symbol for libraries—a person reading—as the "1987—The Year of the Reader" logo. Copies of the logo for reproduction are available from the Public Information Office, American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

The following is the text of the Joint Resolution—sponsored by Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar (Ohio) and Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (Maryland)—designating 1987 as "Year of the Reader":

Whereas the ability and opportunity to read are of fundamental importance to everyone;

Whereas this Nation's democratic, individualistic

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Continuing Reports from Sessions of the Annual Conference of The American Library Association, in New York City

The following reports from the American Library Association (ALA) annual conference, in New York City this summer, were written by Library of Congress staff members. The reports focus on issues concerning the Library of Congress—its interests or activities. Other reports from this conference appeared in the LC *Information Bulletin,* August 25, p. 299.

NACO Meeting

The Library of Congress Cooperative Name Authority Project Discussion Group meeting was held on June 29. Featured speakers from the Library of Congress were: Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging; Suzanne L. Liggett, coordinator of cooperative cataloging projects; Mary K. D. Pietris, chief, Subject Cataloging Division; Ben R. Tucker, chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy; Sally H. McCallum, chief, Network Development and MARC Standards Office; John D. Byrum, chief, Descriptive Cataloging Division; and Judith G. Fenly, assistant coordinator of cooperative cataloging projects. Other speakers included Ed Glazier of the Research Libraries Group (RLG); Joan Schuitema of OCLC; and Michael Fitzgerald, chief cataloger in the Harvard College Library.

Lucia Rather opened the meeting with a report on the development of a coordinated cataloging program. At a meeting on May 14, representatives from the Library of Congress, the Research Libraries Group, and OCLC's Research Libraries Advisory Council agreed upon the following operating principles: the program will operate within the framework of the Linked Systems Project; it will emphasize current cataloging, with priority given to frequently used materials; all contributing libraries will be Name Authority Co-op (NACO) members and will contribute related authority work; and Library of Congress classification numbers and subject headings should be assigned. A pilot project with eight libraries was proposed, and a follow-up meeting was planned.

Suzanne Liggett reported on the status of the NACO program. This year the universities of Maryland, Pittsburgh, and Florida joined NACO, while the Louisiana State Library withdrew for fiscal reasons, bringing the number of contributing libraries to 39. The total number of name authority records created to date by NACO participants is about 193,000. Yale University, the University of Michigan, and Indiana University are now contributing authority records for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean headings. In April the University of Illinois began manually contributing bibliographic records for selected Slavic imprints. Bibliographic records contributed by the five bibliographic projects to NACO now number some 44,000.

Ms. Liggett reminded those present to flag any records with linking references, to ensure that Library of Congress staff members update associated bibliographic records.

Mary K. D. Pietris reported that the new online subject authority system is operating, with weekly tape distribution by the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service. A number of headings are to be found in both Name Authorities and Subject Authorities, because the former are sometimes borrowed by subject catalogers. If the two forms are not identical, the authoritative heading is that in the Names file. The 10th edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH) was published this spring and includes headings established through 1984.

Ben R. Tucker announced that some revisions to section Z11 of the Descriptive Cataloging Manual (DCM) had been made. These are the instructions used at the Library of Congress for deciding, in difficult cases, whether a descriptive or a subject cataloger establishes a heading (i.e., whether it is a name or a subject heading). Regarding AACR 2 maintenance, the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR 2 and the ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access have concentrated this year on Chapter 9, Machine-Readable Data Files. Also under consideration is a proposal that rule 22.2C be revised so that multiple headings would be created more or less routinely (without deciding on a single, "predominant" name), for contemporary authors using pseudonyms. The recent British proposal that names of places in the British Isles be qualified by "England," "Scotland," etc. (as in pre-AACR 2 days) is likely to be accepted and will affect approximately 10,000 records in the Library of Congress database. The Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy is coordinating preparation of additional guidelines for formulating headings in special categories of personal names (e.g., Hebraic names and African names).

Sally McCallum reported on the Linked Systems Project (LSP). To date, 534,000 records have been distributed to and loaded by RLG within the 24-hour timeframe. Contribution of records produced by RLG libraries to LSP was expected to begin by late summer. OCLC expected to synchronize its files with LSP by

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ALA *(Continued from p. 371)*
September. DCM N5.1 (additional LSP documentation) and revised LSP conversion manuals were to be mailed to NACO participants in July. Ed Glazier and Joan Schuitema then described the progress of LSP implementation at RLG and OCLC. Mr. Glazier indicated that RLG documentation was to be distributed in July. Yale University will be the first RLG contributor to LSP. LCSH will be loaded into the RLG database as a separate file by the end of 1986. Ms. Schuitema is working to reconcile OCLC procedures with those of the other LSP participants.

John Byrum announced that NACO libraries were to be polled this summer on the costs of their NACO operations. Results of the survey will be used to compare costs of these operations after LSP implementation.

Judith Fenly led a discussion on the draft policy statements supporting NACO contribution of series authority records (SARs). The draft policy statement, on which the NACO libraries had commented in May, was ratified by those present with the following revisions: (1) libraries may record Library of Congress treatment decisions as an option; (2) NACO will request a modification to the USMARC format to add a ‡5 to the 090 field so that when a library adds its local call number for a series classed collectively, the number can be qualified by an NUC symbol; and (3) inclusion of SARs for technical reports in this program will be postponed.

Michael Fitzgerald then described the experience of Harvard College Library in contributing SARs. Harvard keeps its series treatment decisions separate from Library of Congress treatments, and does not record its local decisions on the SARs it creates. While appropriate DCM sections and Library of Congress Rule Interpretations are most helpful, the index to these sources is now out of date. Searching the Library of Congress automated catalog for series takes considerable skill, and Harvard revisers routinely repeat the searching done for every SAR they review.

Ms. Fenly concluded the discussion by reporting that the Library of Congress would conduct a three-day classroom training session in September for those libraries volunteering to extend their NACO participation to include SARs.

—Susan Morris

CDS/MARC User's Meeting

Gerald R. Lowell, chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS), welcomed attendees to the *"CDS/MARC User's Meeting"* held in the Jacob Javits Convention Center at the American Library Association Annual Conference in New York City on July 1.

Mr. Lowell discussed the status of the CDS effort on the Disk Distribution Pilot Project. The design phase has been completed and CDS is now moving forward to the implementation phase. The objectives of the implementation phase were summarized: design of the software needed for the production of Library of Congress bibliographic and authority records on CD-ROM, production of these records in the compact disk format, quality assurance testing, and development of system and user documentation.

Four different product options are being considered for the disks. The first option is for disk(s) of the *"complete service"* of books, visual materials, maps, serials, and music records. A second option is for disk(s) of *"books only"* records. A third option is for disk(s) of name authority records, and a fourth option is for disk(s) of subject authority records. Funding available and amounts bid in response to the request for proposals will determine which of these product options will be selected.

Mr. Lowell noted that six months will be required for design and development work. The disks will be tested at the Library of Congress for another six months before external distribution.

John P. Celli, supervisor of the Marketing Unit, reviewed new and upcoming products from CDS. These included *Descriptive Terms for Graphic Materials: Genre and Physical Characteristic Headings, LC Thesaurus for Graphic Materials: Topical Subjects, Geographic Cutters* (microfiche), *Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications, Children's Literature Catalog* (microfiche), and *LC Classification Schedule BR-BV.* A new product line of publications on the MARC format will be available in 1986 and 1987. Current publications on the MARC format (for example, *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data)* will be phased out. Delays with two CDS products were discussed. The *National Union Catalog—Audiovisual Materials,* a quarterly microfiche publication, will not be available until the late fall of 1986. The 1986 *Library of Congress Subject Headings in Microform,* also a quarterly publication, will not be available until early 1987.

Roberta A. Stevens, customer services officer, reviewed the three market research projects presently under way in CDS. Two of these projects involved market research on existing CDS products, the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC)* and the *National Union Catalog (Books, U.S. Books, Audiovisual Materials,* and *Cartographic Materials).* The focus of this research is on identifying whether users are satisfied with these products, changes desired in the products, and their future roles in the marketplace. A third project involves determining whether there is a need for a tape distribution service for copyright records and factors having an impact on the cost of such a service.

November 10, 1986

STAFF NEWS

Questions and Answers About The Combined Federal Campaign

1. Why is there a CFC?

The Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) was established by Executive order in 1964 to meet employees' wishes for a single campaign, to reduce government expense and to permit payroll deduction for charitable contributions, thus providing a better support to voluntary health and welfare agencies. A new Executive order, No. 12353, signed by President Reagan on March 23, 1982, re-established the CFC with several new provisions.

On February 10, 1983, Executive Order No. 12404 was issued which amended Executive Order No. 12353 by providing a clear statement of the purposes of the CFC. The new Executive order makes clear that the campaign's objectives are "to lessen the burdens of government and of local communities in meeting needs of human health and welfare. . . ." The campaign is open to "voluntary, charitable, health and welfare services to individuals or their families."

It is the only authorized on-the-job solicitation of Federal employees in the National Capital Area.

Each year the President appoints the chairman for the campaign in the National Capital Area. This year President Reagan appointed the Honorable William E. Brock, Secretary of Labor.

2. Whom does the CFC support?

The agencies supported by the CFC fall basically into five groups, representing over 400 private voluntary organizations:

- ☐ International Service Agencies
- ☐ Non-Affiliated Agencies
- ☐ National Voluntary Health Agencies
- ☐ National Service Agencies
- ☐ United Way of the National Capital Area (including the agencies of the United Black Fund, a United Way campaign partner)

3. How do voluntary agencies participate in the CFC?

Every participating voluntary agency must prove it meets the CFC's eligibility requirements—to show that it is providing services with both effectiveness and efficiency. The requirements are spelled out in the Regulations for the Combined Federal Campaign (Solicitation of Federal Civilian and Uniformed Services Personnel for Contributions to Private Voluntary Organizations) issued by the Office of Personnel Management, which are available at the CFC Headquarters.

4. Who is eligible to receive the services of CFC supported agencies?

Everyone, regardless of race, national origin, or level of income, is eligible to receive the services offered by CFC supported agencies. Often the agencies charge a fee, based on the individual's income, for services rendered, but no one is ever refused assistance because he or she cannot pay. One out of every three people in the National Capital Area received services from United Way/United Black Fund agencies last year. The research and services of the National Voluntary Health Agencies are of potential benefit to everyone. The International Service Agencies and Local Non-Affiliated Agencies are also serving large numbers of people.

5. Don't local, state, and Federal governments support the same agencies the CFC supports?

In many cases, yes, but government support is not enough and the programs supported by each are complementary, not overlapping or competitive.

Experienced government administrators are themselves the staunchest advocates of voluntary agencies in their respective fields. They do not seek—and would not welcome—the voluntary agency role because understanding government, they understand government's limitations as well as its strengths.

6. Who manages the CFC?

Under CFC regulations, the Local Federal Fund Raising Program Coordinating Committee appoints a Principal Combined Fund Organization (PCFO) to manage and administer the local CFC. The PCFO manages the campaign, subject to the direction and control of the local Federal Coordinating Committee and the Director, Office of Personnel Management. In the National Capital Area, the United Way of the National Capital Area has been appointed PCFO.

(Continued on next page)

CFC *(Continued from previous page)*

Frank Marchant is the director of the CFC. He may be reached at (202) 488-2087. The management responsibility for the campaign in each department and agency is determined by the head of the department or agency.

7. What is the Federal Fund Raising Program Coordinating Committee?

It is a local committee of approximately 35 Federal employees and representatives of labor unions with Federal employee members. This committee is authorized to make final decisions on all aspects of the CFC of the National Capital Area. It operates within the provisions and policies contained in the Federal regulations issued by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management. Clarence Thomas, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, serves as chairman.

8. What is the relationship between the CFC and the United Way campaigns?

Both campaigns are conducted at the same time each fall. The United Way campaign seeks support from the entire community for its United Way and United Black Fund members—local and national social service and health agencies. The CFC, a campaign just for Federal employees, supports all the United Way and United Black Fund agencies plus National Voluntary Health Agencies, International Service Agencies, National Service Agencies, and other non-affiliated agencies. A major portion of the overall United Way campaign in the National Capital Area is represented by Federal employee gifts received through the CFC.

9. What is this year's CFC goal and how was it determined?

The fall 1986 CFC goal is $22,100,000; the goal for the Library is $185,000. The overall campaign goal has been determined on the basis of the needs of the voluntary agencies participating and an analysis of campaign potential and factors affecting personal giving levels. The goal is set by the local Federal Fund Raising Coordinating Committee.

10. How will CFC funds be distributed? Can I designate my contribution to agencies I prefer?

The Federal government encourages its employees to make a choice (designate); it does not mandate that you choose. You make the decisions. You can decide whether all of your contribution will be designated to one or more agencies, part of your gift will be designated and part undesignated, or all of your gift will be undesignated. (Designated and undesignated contributions are completely separated in the distribution process.)

Designated contributions

All designations will be given to the designated agencies or federations, less only the provision for campaign expenses (about 4 percent) and shrinkage due to unpaid pledges (about 6.5 percent).

Undesignated contributions

Contributions not designated to specific agencies and federations will be deemed to be designated to the Principal Combined Fund Organization (the United Way in the National Capital Area) for distribution to CFC supported agencies.

11. What are the campaign costs?

Each year the Federal Fund Raising Program Coordinating Committee, a group of local Federal employees and labor union representatives, approves an administration fee to cover campaign costs. This year's fee will represent approximately four percent of this year's campaign goal . . . far less than the cost of most other fund-raising campaigns.

12. Why are contributors urged to give through the payroll deduction plan?

Payroll deduction is the easy way to give more help. By pledging support through payroll deduction, a Federal employee is able to spread his or her donation over the entire year in relatively small amounts. Payroll deduction gifts have become the backbone of the campaign. Last year the average payroll deduction gift ($112) was almost four times larger than the average cash gift ($36). Last fall, 60 percent of all contributors used the payroll deduction plan and their pledges amounted to more than 84 percent of the total raised. Payments on payroll deduction pledges do not begin until the first paycheck in January. Those using payroll deduction have the right to terminate their pledges at any time, for any reason. It makes sense to provide year-round support for a great network of voluntary agencies helping people every day of the year.

13. What is the Suggested Giving Guide, and why have it?

This guide, which can be found on the inside cover of the pledge card, is used by many contributors and

encourages significant giving through the payroll deduction plan.

Some complain that the CFC has no right to tell people how much to give. Unfortunately, they completely miss the point of the Suggested Giving Guide. Neither the Giving Guide nor any person can tell you how much to give. That's your decision alone. Some can give more, some less, but the message is clear. The work of the voluntary agencies and the needs of the people they serve call persuasively for significant contributions. The guide in the pledge card shows clearly that giving relatively small amounts each pay day adds up to support a very meaningful level of service and care for people who need help.

14. Who should I call for more information regarding the 300 CFC supported agencies?

The agencies supported by CFC are ready to serve you, your family, and your neighbors when help is needed. Use these telephone numbers to get further information:

☐ International Service Agencies	(202) 652-4494
☐ National Voluntary Health Agencies	(202) 467-5913
☐ National Service Agencies	(212) 219-1900
☐ United Way Agencies	(202) 488-2125

National Council for Children's Rights Aims to Ease Pain of Divorce

The National Council for Children's Rights seeks to reduce the trauma of divorce for children. It is one of the agencies an employee can designate to contribute to for the 1987 Combined Federal Campaign.

A study shows that before American children reach the age of 18, one out of every 4 will experience parents divorcing.

With divorce rates at an all-time high, the council endeavors to ease the burden that it places on our children so they grow up to be happy, healthy, and well-adjusted adults.

Until recently, no national organization existed which focused specifically on the issues facing children of divorce. In 1984, the National Council for Children's Rights was formed to strengthen families and to advocate the needs and rights of the children of divorced and divorcing parents.

For the children's sake, the council concluded that the American approach to family law needs reform. Most judges, attorneys, psychologists, social workers, and the public agree that the current system must yield to a neutral, peacemaking approach.

The National Council favors mediation, joint custody (shared parenting), fair child support, and visitation enforcement.

The National Council has an advisory panel consisting of prominent mental health professionals who are specialists in the problems that children of divorce experience. The National Council publishes written reports, audio cassettes, model bills, and other information. Its purpose is to educate the public, judges, and lawmakers about the need for custody reform.

The Council also supports a school program developed in Ballston Spa, N.Y., called "Banana Splits," in which children whose parents divorce can discuss the split. The children meet in small peer groups, with a counselor present. By talking about the transition in their lives, the children learn to cope emotionally and to do better in school.

The Council has written a report on "Banana Splits," and is seeking funding from the government and foundation sources in order to duplicate the program in other school districts around the country.

—David L. Levy

Library Staff To Be Surveyed About Child Care Facility

The Library has made a decision to allocate funds for renovating space at the Capitol Hill Hospital Child Care Center, contingent on staff interest in enrolling children in a child care program. Up to 50 places would be available for children of Library of Congress staff members, ages three months through five years, at a current cost to parents of between $70 and $85 per week, depending on the age of the child.

A survey will be distributed early next year to measure anticipated staff participation. The Library will evaluate the results of the survey to decide whether or not to allocate the funds.

In August, the Associate Librarian for Management, Glen A. Zimmerman, asked labor organization presidents to name representatives to a child care advisory committee to assist the Women's Program Office to plan informational programs about the possibility of child care. The following are the committee members, their labor organization affiliations, and their telephone extensions:

Gloria Baskerville-Holmes	75272	AFSCME 2910
Oney Burton	71146	AFSCME 2477
Gloria Duarte	71455	AFSCME 2477
Kathy Doddridge	77496	CREA
Vicky George	71812	AFSCME 2910
Karen Spar	77550	CREA

Ferrold Thomas of the Labor Relations Office is also serving on the committee with staff from the Women's Program Office.

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The committee visited the Capitol Hill Hospital Child Care Center on August 13 in order to familiarize itself with the facility and the space to be renovated. Committee members lunched with children, observed them in a planned group activity, and viewed slides of other recent center activities.

Library of Congress staff members need to be fully informed about the center before they can complete the survey of interest. Plans are under way to present a program in January to provide information on the Library's child care efforts and the option under consideration. An open house will be held at the child care center before distribution of the survey.

Capitol Hill Hospital is located at 700 Constitution Ave., N.E., about nine blocks from the James Madison Memorial Building. Formerly known as Casualty Hospital and then Rogers Memorial Hospital, it came under new administration in 1980. As part of an effort to enhance its service to the Capitol Hill community, Capitol Hill Hospital joined the Washington Hospital Center in 1983 to found the Washington Health Care Corporation, which now includes the Columbia Hospital for Women and the National Rehabilitation Hospital, among other health care organizations. The child care center was established at Capitol Hill Hospital in 1982. The parents of all children currently enrolled work for the health care corporation, most of them for the hospital. The center is open from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. There is an overtime fee (currently $3.50) for children who remain in the center later than 6:30 p.m. Two meals and snacks are provided for the children daily.

Open Season and Health Benefits Fair Are Scheduled

All staff members enrolled in insurance plans under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program will have an opportunity to change their enrollment during open season from November 10 through December 5. Whether enrolling in a new plan or changing to another plan, staff members should complete a Health Benefits Registration Form (Standard Form 2809) and submit it to the Personnel Operations Office in Room LM 645, no later than Friday, December 5.

There will be no distribution of health plan brochures this open season; however, all eligible staff members will receive a booklet entitled, *1987 Enrollment Information Guide and Plan Comparison Chart.*

To assist staff members in selecting a plan, the Library has scheduled a Health Benefits Fair on Thursday, November 13, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Mumford Room. Representatives from the various plans have been invited to attend and will answer questions and distribute information. Staff members may be granted up to one hour of excused absence with supervisory approval to attend the Health Benefits Fair.

An interpreter for the hearing impaired will be provided on request.

New Information Screen Is Now Available on Library Terminals

A new information screen, INFO LERO, is now available on all online terminals at the Library of Congress.

INFO LERO is a series of screens designed to provide up-to-date information on major moves in the Jefferson, Adams, and Madison Buildings, statistics on the three buildings, as well as schedules and news items on the renovation and restoration of the Jefferson and Adams Buildings.

During the renovation/restoration period of the Jefferson and Adams Buildings, INFO LERO has been designed to keep users informed of the status of significant events during construction, as well as schedules for moves and closings during the relocation periods of the project.

To access INFO LERO, sign on to CICS and type INFO (space) LERO.

For more information on the uses of INFO LERO, please contact the Library Environment Resources Office (LERO), ext. 76050.

Wilfred Charles Gilbert Dies

The Library has learned of the death of Wilfred Charles Gilbert, a member of the former Legislative Reference Service (LRS) from 1919 to 1959. Mr. Gilbert passed away on July 31 while visiting his son, Neal, at his son's home in Davis, Calif.

Mr. Gilbert began his career at the Library in December 1919 as a legislative assistant in LRS. From July 1924 until February 1955, he served intermittently as acting director and assistant director of the department. On February 26, 1955, he was promoted to senior specialist in American public law and chief of the American Law Division. Mr. Gilbert retired from that position on December 31, 1959.

Mr. Gilbert, who was 92, maintained a home in Dorset, Vt.

Final reports for all three of these projects are expected in the fall of 1986.

Bruce C. Johnson, library customer services analyst, provided an overview of the *"Select MARC: Retrospective Conversion"* service. This service provides machine-readable bibliographic records of books, serials, maps, visual materials, and music for retrospective conversion projects. Introduced at the 1985 "CDS/MARC User's Meeting," this service has been used by a variety of libraries throughout the world.

Mr. Lowell solicited questions from the audience. Most of the questions related to the Disk Distribution Pilot Project and the role of CDS in the distribution of bibliographic records in this medium.

—Roberta A. Stevens

ALA–SAA Sponsors Session on The Use of the USMARC Format

The ALA-SAA Joint Committee on Archives-Library Relationships sponsored a session, "The Use of the USMARC Format for Archival and Manuscript Control," on June 28 from 2 to 4 p.m. The chair, John Dojka of the Yale University Library described the adoption of the revised USMARC Format for Archival and Manuscripts Control (AMC) as a landmark development in the field of archives and manuscripts because it provides a common format for the exchange of information about archival and manuscript collections. It also facilitates the integration of that information into a national bibliographic system and databases which will result in better ways of communicating with researchers and of managing archives and manuscript collections.

Katherine D. Morton, head of the Department of Archives and Manuscripts, Yale University Library, placed the AMC format in the context of the evolution of MARC formats from the original 1968 version for books to the publication in the 1980s of formats designed specifically to meet the needs of archives and manuscript collections and visual materials. The AMC format has opened new channels of communication between archivists and manuscript catalogers, who are now talking in tags, sharing information, and generating various bibliographical and administrative products. Ms. Morton predicted that the greatest impact will be on research when the data in the AMC format will be a part of the total integration of data in all formats.

Nancy A. Sahli, National Archives and Records Administration, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, spoke on the interpretation and application of the AMC format. She traced historical developments of automation in archives in the 1960s and 1970s. Archivists recognized the need, and indeed the imperative, for standards, but rejected the first MARC format for manuscripts as being "too bookish" because it provided for item level control, a level of control already abandoned by archivists and manuscript librarians as impractical. By the 1960s archivists, faced by the size of modern manuscript collections, had adopted collection level control because doing so was necessary. In 1977 the Society of American Archivists established the National Information Systems Taskforce (NISTF) which studied archival automation needs and in 1981 recommended the MARC format, but with archival interest being represented on the decision-making body controlling the format. As a result, the SAA has joint responsibility with the Library of Congress and MARBI (Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information) for decision-making on the AMC format. Dr. Sahli commented on the widespread use of AMC in the general application through RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network) and OCLC and the various applications that are being tested, especially some microcomputer applications.

She also recommended manuals and documentation that are now available for implementing AMC and discussed the decisions on functions and systems specification that are required for successful application. In looking at the immediate future, Dr. Sahli foresaw continued development of standards, of strategies for users, and of self-instruction for input and retrieval, in addition to decision-making on the most suitable and cost effective uses of the system for archives, and cooperation within the archival community.

Steven L. Hensen, senior manuscript cataloger, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress and author of *Archives, Personal Papers and Manuscripts: A Cataloging Manual for Archival Repositories, Historical Societies, and Manuscript Libraries* (1983), spoke on the application of standards within the various subfields and titled the story, "AMC: Good News/Bad News." AMC offers new opportunities but with them come new responsibilities of new rules for cataloging control, name authorities, and subject headings.

Mr. Hensen identified specific application problems with name authority rules including the use of pseudonyms such as Mark Twain when his contemporaries knew him as Samuel Clemens; the use of names as they appear when a fuller entry including birth and death dates may be needed to distinguish among individuals; and the simplified rules for corporate bodies that do not permit hierarchical entries which are usually necessary in archives to establish the organizational framework. His recommended solutions were to use reference sources to establish personal names when the entry is not known as an author, to decide to use the fullest

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name and qualifiers when necessary, and to use the 545 field for biographical information, to clear up known sources of confusion.

Mr. Hensen pointed out that archivists traditionally have not been comfortable with subject cataloging because of the difficulty of relying on conventional subject headings such as *Library of Congress Subject Headings* designed for content description of books on relatively narrow topics. In general such library subject headings have been too broad and too imprecise for archival use. He encouraged archivists, as full partners in a national information network, to be bold in seeking solutions to subject compatibility problems because they will continue to arise as different types of material are brought together in databases. Mr. Hensen urged archivists and librarians to be creative in applying the format and in meeting the challenges of a national network.

A question was asked about Library of Congress implementation of AMC, and Mr. Hensen responded that *NUCMC* will be inputting into RLIN and that the Manuscript Division will have its own system online. Some discussion followed on applying AMC for collection level control of pamphlets, prints and drawings, video, and other topics.

—Carolyn H. Sung

Association of College and Research Libraries: Western European Specialists Section

"Research Trends and Library Resources for Western Europe: Assumptions and Realities" was the theme of the Western European Specialists Section (WESS) program meeting. Program chair Assunta Pisani of Harvard University opened the meeting with a statement expressing regret at the unexpected retirement of John Finzi as director of the Collections Development Office of the Library of Congress. Mr. Finzi was commended for having provided informed leadership in one of the more important positions in the American library world and for having made notable contributions to the development of area studies collections, in particular Western European. His contributions will be especially missed during this time of budget cuts which are placing foreign acquisitions under particularly severe scrutiny. Ms. Pisani announced the winner of the first annual Martinus Nijhoff International West European Study Grant, which provides two weeks of travel and study in Western Europe to a member of the Americal Library Association. Frederick Lynden, associate director for technical services of Brown University Library, was awarded the grant for his project on subject-oriented price data to be used in creating funding formulas for foreign acquisitions of American libraries.

William Bader of the Washington, D.C., office of SRI International (formerly Stanford Research Institute), a scientific policy oriented research organization, spoke about Western Europe as area studies. Speaking from a government policy perspective and citing the current lack of well-trained, linguistically competent Western European specialists, Mr. Bader described how Western Europe compares very badly with other area studies in numbers of research centers, levels of funding, and preparation in a spread of academic disciplines. Training of practitioners, as opposed to purely intellectual training, is lacking in all academic disciplines and for the study of all Western European countries, including the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Mediterranean Europe—for example Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece, described by Mr. Bader as a region of pending crisis—was cited as the area in need of the most immediate attention by Americans. Mr. Bader made a number of suggestions to remedy the situation, including increased funding for Western European language study and research centers, the retraining of academic specialists in languages, Western European cultures, and humanities and social science theory to generate practical, policy-oriented research and jobs. He also called for the establishment of a national endowment for national and area studies to give focus, coordination, and direction to area studies in the United States.

Ioannis Sinanoglou of the Council for European Studies, Columbia University, signaled the rapidly changing research trends in Western European studies in the areas of history and social sciences and the comparative lack of foundation support for the advanced study of Western Europe. Mr. Sinanoglou cited important comparative American and European research being done in the areas of economics, political science, and cultural studies. Of special note is the increased interest in anthropological studies being done in Western Europe from a contemporary perspective and combined with historical studies. Research support for the study of Western Europe, especially at the junior level, is lacking, providing no successors to the generation of Western European specialists now retiring. Mr. Sinanoglou recommended that Western European studies, beginning with language training and the acquisition of cultural knowledge, be recognized as a priority and be targeted for special funding.

A. Gerald Anderson of the University of Washington, Seattle, compared the library staff positions of nonwestern area specialists with Western European specialists. Area specialists were brought into libraries at a time when an urgent need was felt for their

language expertise, knowledge of a civilization, and subject expertise—a time when American foreign and economic policy was directed toward those areas of the world. The specialists were given responsibility for geographical areas and a wide range of subject areas; they were not trained librarians. Because of language difficulties and the disorganized state of the areas' book trades, area studies were set up as autonomous units within libraries to handle all aspects of library work from acquisitions and processing, to research services. Western European specialists, with language and cultural expertise similar to that of non-western area specialists, have a longer history in libraries and tend to be more closely integrated into the broader, routine functions of the library, rather than grouped into autonomous units. Most have subject specializations, usually in literature, history, or social sciences, and most are trained librarians. As most acquisition work (apart from selection) and processing are handled by other units of the library, Western European specialists should have time to devote to their subject expertise. However, the current trend to minimize librarians as subject specialists and involve them in work outside their language and subject expertise has had a great impact on Western European specialists. Mr. Anderson pointed out the need for libraries to allot on-the-job time for Western European specialists to use and develop their language and subject expertise for research and publication purposes.

Ellen Brow of Harvard University spoke about collecting materials from Spain and Portugal. Ms. Brow expressed concern that the Iberian area was not being properly served by professional structures that exist to provide support and assistance to librarians responsible for the area and that library patrons do not have access to the same level of services for the study of Spain and Portugal as they have for Latin America, the Caribbean, or other Western European countries. Although academic departments have a strong tradition of peninsular Spanish studies, most library acquisition structures and primary recommending duties of specialists are focused on Latin America, the Caribbean, or other Western European countries. Ms. Brow called for a greater priority to be given to acquisitions from the Iberian peninsula and a greater integration of Iberian specialists into existing library and subject-oriented organizations.

Respondent Anthony Angiletta of Yale University and the discussion that followed addressed the dangerous and widespread assumption that Western European studies and library collections are strong and have adequate staffs. The reality of the situation is that Western European studies, specialists, and library acquisitions have been taken for granted to such a point that today Western Europe is by far the weakest and the least understood area. The lack of understanding, education, and research on Western Europe in the United States is illustrated by current difficulties between the United States and Western Europe in foreign and economic policy and in the unbalanced targeting of Western European materials for libraries' foreign acquisitions budget cuts. Great concern was expressed that libraries acquire material in major areas of European intellectual production that those materials enter into the work of American scholars in all disciplines and in all area studies.

—Carol Armbruster

Year of the Reader *(Continued from p. 370)*

tradition depends on a literate, informed citizenry;

Whereas the National Commission on Reading, the Librarian of Congress, and others have recently reported that an alarmingly large number of Americans are not able or motivated to read;

Whereas the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress has concluded that there is an urgent need to focus national attention on the importance of reading and to strengthen national and local efforts to combat illiteracy; and

Whereas this Nation, built on ideas expressed through books and the printed word, will celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution in 1987: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That 1987 is designated the "Year of the Reader" and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation encouraging parents, teachers, librarians, government officials, members of the book and business communities, and the people of the United States to observe such year with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities aimed at restoring reading to a place of preeminence in our personal lives and in the life of our Nation.

Derek Walcott to Read at the Library

West Indian poet and playwright Derek Walcott will read from his poems on Monday, November 24, in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. The program is presented by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. No tickets are required.

Derek Walcott's collections of poetry include *Twenty-Five Poems* (1948); *In a Green Night: Poems 1948–1960*

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Meetings and Events Around the Library

Monday, November 17

☐ "American Fiddling Styles," concert. American Folklife Center. Whittall Pavillion, 12 noon.

☐ "A Sampling of Wildlife of Kenya and Tanzania," an informal slide presentation by Cortez Austin, Subject Cataloging Division. Sponsored by AFSCME 2910. Mumford Room. 12 noon.

☐ Novelist William Styron will read from his works. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, November 18

☐ "Ethnic Estonian Schools in Baltimore," Selve Maas, Subject Cataloging Division. Special Interest Group on Ethnic Resources, LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Thursday, November 20

☐ "Childhood Choices," exhibition opens, to run through May 1987.

☐ "Australian Aboriginal Music," (illustrated lecture) Jan Lauridsen, Examining Division, Copyright Office. Meeting of Music!, the WRA society of music lovers and musicians. Room LM 407, 12:15 p.m. **For members and staff.**

☐ Support Group for Active Scholars. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Friday, November 21

☐ The Kronos String Quartet. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. For ticket information, call (202) 287-5502.

Monday, November 24

☐ Symposium in connection with the 50th anniversary of the BBC. Call (202) 287-5677 for information and reservations.

☐ Poetry reading by Derek Walcott. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, November 25

☐ "League of Nations Publications at the Library of Congress," Robert Schaaf, Serial and Government Publications Division. Special Interest Group on American Studies/Special Collections, LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Events are open to the public unless otherwise specified.

Walcott *(Continued from p. 375)*
(1962); *The Gulf and Other Poems* (1969), for which he won the 1969 Cholmondeley Award; *Sea Grapes* (1976); *The Star-Apple Kingdom* (1979); and *Midsummer* (1984).

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